

APPENDIX TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

A4149

Under the devoted leadership of James Roosevelt, the chairman of the California State Democratic Central Committee, the people of California are uniting to win. There have been attempts to discredit and discourage real organization of a strong Democratic party. These attempts have been abortive, regardless of their origin or political sponsorship. Disgruntled pseudopolitical leaders on the extreme right and the extreme left have been discomfitted by the growing strength and unity of influential Democrats behind James Roosevelt's leadership. The recent Democratic State Central Committee meeting overwhelmingly approved the official statement on national and foreign policy outlined below. It is a statement of principles, around which all California Democrats can rally for victory in 1948.

Under unanimous consent, I append hereto the statement mentioned above:

The statement on national and foreign policy covers such points as—

The Democratic Party of California, aware that developments of modern science have linked the far corners of the world and brought ever closer associations on our own continent, affirm our faith in certain fundamental principles.

First. We believe that human progress, individual liberties, and the "four freedoms" are most likely to be realized under the American form of democracy.

Second. We believe neither our own people nor new adherents elsewhere will continue to have faith in our democracy unless we prove conclusively that more than any other system it can secure human progress, individual liberties, and the "four freedoms."

Third. We believe that inasmuch as atomic power can easily destroy all civilization and humanity, the United States of America bears the heaviest responsibility in installing methods of peaceful mediation and settlement for the conflicts of peoples and governments.

Believing thus, we feel it is our duty to state clearly our alarm at domestic legislation which, under the guise of curbing the abuses of certain leaders and groups of organized labor, actually destroys the safeguards of economic and social liberty won so recently by the men and women of labor. We heartily commend President Truman for his veto of the Republican-sponsored Taft-Hartley bill, a measure primarily designed, not to correct abuses within organized labor, but to emasculate the legitimate safeguards of collective bargaining.

We believe also that the people should be told that under the guise of an attack upon a labor monopoly, the Republican Party is fostering an ever increasing corporation or business monopoly. It is an undeniable fact that the Federal Trade Commission has warned of a greatly accelerated pace of post-war business mergers and has ascribed high prices directly to them. * * * Monopoly waxes fatter than ever. Three companies account for 89 percent of American automobiles; gasoline prices rise, even at minute fractional changes, exactly together; four companies have 85 percent of our structural steel capacity; four more make all our prefabricated roofing shingles, and 10 percent of corporations control 90 percent of our corporate wealth. These are the sure signs that the Republican Party is making an attack upon labor the excuse for allowing our competitive system to become one of monopoly at the expense of every little business man and woman in the country. We, therefore, urge that the Democratic Party, nationally, put its full weight behind the legislation proposed by Senator O'MAHONEY and Representative KEFAUVER which would put some real

strength in the antitrust acts, and we urge that the Department of Justice vigorously prosecute those who are menacing our competitive free-price system. We heartily commend the President for his courage and wisdom in vetoing the inequitable Knutson tax bill; now that the Republican leadership has reintroduced it in the Congress, we urge him to stand firm in again vetoing.

The Democratic State Central Committee of California believes that it has the responsibility to inform the national leaders of our party of constructive suggestions made in our State. Surely no man or woman today in public life has all the answers to the many complex problems which face us, most especially in the field of international relations. We feel that the greatest proof of our loyalty to our country is to give to President Truman the benefit of the considered thinking of the members of our party in this State.

We endorse wholeheartedly the President's stated principles that:

A. We should do everything within our power to bring relief to the suffering people of the world from hunger and economic want and that such relief should know no political boundaries.

B. That, as perhaps the only strong creditor nation left in the civilized world, we should insure that no peoples should be forced to adopt political ideologies of any nature whatsoever because of economic or armed aggression against them.

It is in the spirit of this idealism that we understand the Truman Doctrine to have been conceived.

In wartime it may not be possible to fully take the whole people into the confidence of the national leadership; in peacetime it must be done. We therefore urge that the President, the Secretary of State, and all other qualified officials publicly discuss the full implications of our foreign policy. The Democrats of California feel that it was under the leadership of our party, and here in our own State, that the United Nations was born as the key instrument to a lasting peace. We therefore insist that the strongest possible steps and the strongest possible active policy of cooperation with the United Nations Organization must come from our Democratic administration.

We urge that the United States take the initiative in every possible way for establishing adequate machinery within the United Nations Organization for achieving world peace and the economic recovery of the world.

Unilateral action in international matters must be abolished; only by so doing can that mutual trust among nations essential to lasting peace be fully achieved.

As the strongest of the nations and the one whose people have the highest standard of living, and which by the democratic processes have most nearly achieved the Four Freedoms, the United States has the obligation to maintain bold leadership in support of the United Nations.

We recognize frankly that some countries have not yet lost their fears of Old-World power politics. Russia in particular, struggling to rise from czarist serfdom and having suffered repeatedly from aggression, will be slow in accepting the unselfish idealism which must be the guiding principle for all members of the United Nations. However, we feel that eventually all nations, including Russia, must and will repudiate unilateral action and support wholeheartedly the principle of international cooperation. Any other course, inevitably means obliteration by atomic warfare.

Without the threat of war differing economic systems will be judged solely on their accomplishments for mankind; we confidently reassert our faith in the American way of life.

We endorse the principles of the Marshall plan both because these principles offer the most likely prospect for the stabilization of European life and because the plan itself clearly falls within the regional arrangements specifically authorized by the Charter of the United Nations in article 52. We regret the failure of the Russian Government to co-operate with the Marshall Plan and we urge that she reverse her decision and lend her influence and leadership in establishing a basis of mutual trust among all nations.

We respectfully suggest and urge that a definite policy for giving the people of the world factual information in regard to the working of American democracy via radio, the interchange of students and the encouragement of visitors, cultural and trade, to and from our shores should be given a most prominent place in our program.

We condemn the penny-wise policy of the Republican Party in curtailing the information service of our Department of State, especially when we realize that it has been merely proposed that we spend for the selling of democracy a sum of money smaller than the advertising budget of many of our national business concerns.

We reiterate again that the greatest assurance of lasting peace and the activation of democracy throughout the world will come from a steadfast and successful economy here in our own country. The path of unemployment is the road to war.

We make these suggestions in order that the great body of people in our country desiring to achieve world peace and the principles of American democracy may know with certainty the position advocated by the Democratic Party of California.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. OUTLAND,
Chairman, Policy Committee.

**Meretricious Pamphlet Sponsored by
Upton Close Exposed by Former Secretary of War Patterson**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ADOLPH J. SABATH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 26, 1947

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, everyone of us in America who clings to the ideals of Thomas Jefferson, of Andrew Jackson, of Woodrow Wilson, and of Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been dismayed by the rising tide of un-Christian, un-American, and undemocratic bigotry, discrimination, and prejudice in this country we love so much.

We have fought two terrible wars to preserve democracy, and yet within our own ranks there are those who would betray democracy.

In those two wars every racial and religious group in America fought with equal valor. They shared the burdens without stint. Every citizen of America owes an equal duty to his country; but to every citizen America owes equality of law and of treatment.

In time of war there is no difference in the duty owed and discharged by the *Mayflower* descendant and the immigrant not yet naturalized; the foreign-born, the sons of the foreign-born, and

the children of the first families of Virginia fight and work side by side for the country they love equally.

There should be and there must be no difference in peace. That is America.

We cannot touch filth without being dirtied; and in the days of our cold war against the Nazi aggressor there were some who fell into the trap of the Hitler-Goebbels propaganda line. Now that the war is over and American democracy has defeated Nazi abomination, those people have again dared to resume their feeding of un-American and seditious falsehoods and half-truths—the Peglers, the G. L. K. Smiths, the Merwyn K. Harts, and the vermin press generally—ever seeking to divide Americans, and trying to destroy our national strength and unity so much needed in these troubled times.

It is our duty, therefore, Mr. Speaker, to expose the falsity of these exponents of hatred whenever they appear.

Upton Close, whose record of opposition to all things democratic and progressive needs no further elaboration by me, recently issued a pamphlet called the Anti-Defamation League, by one Robert H. Williams. Mr. Close introduces the pamphlet with the innuendo that it was prepared by Maj. Robert H. Williams, Air Reserve, on the basis of information developed by Williams in the course of his military duties as a counterintelligence officer.

It is noteworthy that this publication of Upton Close was printed on the same press in San Diego on which Leon de Aryan prints the Brcom; De Aryan was twice indicted for seditious conspiracy during the war.

An official letter from the War Department completely explodes this false insinuation. Former Secretary of War Patterson pointed out that Williams is no longer connected with the military service and that when he was in the Army his work had to do with "weather and air" intelligence and was not connected in any way with the investigation of subversive activity. This is what Secretary Patterson wrote to Justice Meier Steinbrink concerning Mr. Williams and the Upton Close pamphlet:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 28, 1947.
Hon. MEIER STEINBRINK,
National Chairman, Antidefamation
League of B'nai B'rith,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR JUDGE STEINBRINK: I have had Closer-Ups Supplement No. 1—the Anti-Defamation League, by Robert H. Williams, carefully checked as a result of your letter of May 1, 1947. I assure you that nothing contained within that pamphlet referring to the character of Jews in the Army had been prepared as the result of any information gathered by Mr. Williams from any official records within the War Department while he was in the military service. His statements reflect the thinking of one individual and do not express any opinion or statement of the War Department.

Mr. Williams served as a major in the Army of the United States (Air Corps) during World War II. He was for a time an intelligence officer in an air squadron overseas, but he was not concerned, in that capacity, with the investigation of Communists or any subversives. His work had to do with weather and air intelligence.

He is not now a member of the Air Reserve and is no longer connected with the military service.

Any statement made by Mr. Williams was not made as an agent of the War Department, but was made as a civilian without the consent of or prior approval of the War Department. His statements cannot be considered as reflecting the attitude of the War Department.

Under the circumstances the War Department can take no action, unless in the course of any statement made by Mr. Williams he discloses any information of a classified nature which he has obtained as the result of his service in the armed forces of the United States.

Our Army, made up of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, brought us the greatest victory in our history, and any statement which would reflect unfavorably on the loyalty of any racial or religious group among them is utterly without foundation.

Contrary to the statement in the pamphlet, B'nai B'rith has a record for patriotic service which was recognized by both Army and Navy citations.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,
Secretary of War.

Remarks of Hon. Francis Case, of South Dakota, Before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. FRANCIS CASE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 26, 1947

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to submit the following remarks made by me before the thirty-seventh convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress on May 2, 1947:

Senator McCLELLAN, distinguished guests and delegates to the thirty-seventh convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, we return to the works of peace—we hope. The assembling of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, again, is the sign that the National Congress is expected to give to control and conservation of our water the attention and the money that has lately been given to war.

The difficulty is that we have the war to pay for. We have a national debt of approximately \$260,000,000,000. Before the war we thought it was high when it climbed to fifty-five billion.

And a second difficulty is that the aftermath of the war is expensive, too. A few days ago Congress completed action on a deficiency bill to appropriate \$300,000,000 to supplement the four hundred and twenty-five million previously appropriated to feed our late enemies, in this current fiscal year. And during the past week, the House of Representatives approved a bill to authorize \$200,000,000 to supplement previous contributions through UNRRA for war-devastated countries. And next week, the House will consider another bill to authorize four hundred million for Greece and Turkey.

That is 300 plus 200 plus 400, or a total of \$900,000,000 within a week or so—for relief and reconstruction abroad.

The latter part of this month, it is expected that the War Department Subcommittee of

the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives will begin hearings on the budget estimates for the civil functions of the War Department. This is the bill in which you are interested, the bill which carries the money for the Army engineers to carry on authorized river-and-harbor and flood-control projects in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948.

What are the budget estimates for fiscal 1948?

For rivers and harbors, \$101,994,000.

For flood control, general, \$163,356,000, plus thirty million of 1947 balances carried forward to 1948.

For flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, \$24,000,000.

For flood control, Sacramento River, \$1,000,000.

How do these compare with prior years?

In 1940 for fiscal year 1941, on rivers and harbors, the civil-functions bill carried \$67,000,000, against the \$101,994,000 requested for 1943.

On flood control, general, in 1940 for fiscal 1941, there was appropriated \$70,000,000 against the \$163,000,000 of new money requested for 1943.

On Mississippi flood control, in 1940 for fiscal 1941, there was appropriated \$30,000,000 as compared with \$24,000,000 requested for 1943.

The President's budget for 1948 has been accompanied by the statement:

"The amount of construction provides for continuing or completing work on only those projects for which Congress has previously appropriated funds for construction. This does not provide for starting any additional projects."

That should be kept in mind in comparing the estimates for next fiscal year with the appropriations of 1940 for 1941. Heretofore, the funds appropriated have always embraced some new construction. What attitude the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate will take on this point, I am not able to say, of course, but that is a point on which I will express my own personal opinion a bit later.

Of the \$101,994,000 requested for rivers and harbors, \$50,000,000 is for maintenance of existing works, approximately \$25,000,000 is for carrying forward projects on which money has already been expended, and of the balance \$20,000,000 is for operation of canals, \$8,645,000 for examinations and surveys, and the balance miscellaneous.

Of the \$163,000,000 for flood control general, \$151,000,000 is for construction, \$4,000,000 is for plans and specifications, \$3,500,000 for preliminary examinations and surveys, and the balance for maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous expenses.

Of the \$24,000,000 for the Mississippi flood-control fund, one-half is for new work and one-half is for maintenance.

I have not been able to attend earlier sessions of this convention and I do not know how much of this information may have been brought to your attention. I note that the distinguished senior Senator from South Dakota, the Honorable CHAN GURNEY, has already spoken in behalf of the Senate Appropriations Committee on this subject and he may have presented these figures. Or, he may have simply speculated on what the House committee would do to these Presidential recommendations.

Appropriation bills originate in the House of Representatives as you know. That is, in the language of the very able chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the Honorable JOHN TABER, of New York, "we operate on the budget estimates first."

If some of the current columnists can be believed it might be said that the House operates on the budget and sometimes the Senate revives the patient. Be that as it may, I think the record will show through